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FIRST WAR HISTORY NUMBER — EDITION 100,000

THE CRISIS

A RECORD OF THE DARKER RACES

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THE CRISIS

Vol. 18—No. 1 MAY, 1919 Whole No. 103

Opinion of W.E.B. Du Bois

MY MISSION

I WENT to Paris because today the destinies of mankind center there. Make no mistake as to this, my readers.

Podunk may easily persuade itself that only Podunk matters and that nothing is going on in New York. The South Sea Islander may live ignorant and careless of London. Some Americans may think that Europe does not count, and a few Negroes may argue vociferously that the Negro problem is a domestic matter, to be settled in Richmond and New Orleans.

But all these careless thinkers are wrong. The destinies of mankind for a hundred years to come are being settled today in a small room of the *Hotel Crillon* by four unobtrusive gentlemen who glance out speculatively now and then to Cleopatra's Needle on the Place de la Concorde.

You need not believe this if you do not want to. They do not care what you believe. They have the POWER. They are settling the world's problems and you can believe what you choose as long as they control the ARMIES and NAVIES, the world supply of CAPITAL and the PRESS.

Other folks of the world who think, believe and act;—THIRTY-TWO NATIONS, PEOPLES and RACES, have permanent headquarters in Paris. Not simply England, Italy and the Great Powers are there, but all the little nations; not simply little nations, but little groups who want to be nations, like the Letts and Finns, the Armenians and Jugo-Slavs, Irish and Ukrainians. Not only groups, but races have come—Jews, Indians, Arabs and All-Asia. Great churches, like the Greek Orthodox and the Roman Catholic, are watching on the ground. Great organizations, like the American Peace Society, the League to Enforce Peace, the American Federation of Labor, the Woman's Suffrage Association and a hundred others are represented in Paris today.

In fine, not a single great, serious movement or idea in Government, Politics, Philanthropy or Industry in the civilized world has omitted to send and keep in Paris its Eyes and Ears and Fingers! And yet some American Negroes actually asked WHY I went to help represent the Negro world in Africa and America and the Islands of the Sea.

But why did I not explain my reasons and mission before going? Because I am not a fool. Because I knew perfectly well that any movement to bring the attention of the world to the Negro problem at this crisis would be stopped the moment the Great Powers heard of it. When, therefore, I was suddenly informed of a chance to go to France as a newspaper correspondent, I did not talk —I went.

What did I do when I got there? First, there were certain things that I did NOT do. I did not hold an anti-lynching meeting on the Boulevard des Italiens. I would to God I

could have, but I knew that France is still under martial law,—*that no meeting can be held today in France, anywhere or at any time, without the consent of the Government; no newspaper can publish a line without the consent of the Censor and no individual can stay in France unless the French consent.*

But it did not follow that because I could not do everything I could do nothing. I first went to the American Peace Commission and said frankly and openly: "I want to call a Pan-African Congress in Paris." The Captain to whom I spoke smiled and shook his head. "Impossible," he said, and added: "The French Government would not permit it." "Then," said I innocently: "It's up to me to get French consent!" "It is!" he answered, and he looked relieved.

With the American Secret Service at my heels I then turned to the French Government. There are six colored deputies in the French Parliament and one is an under-secretary in the War Department. "Of course, we can have a Pan-African Congress," he said — "I'll see Clemenceau." He saw Clemenceau, and there was a week's pause. Clemenceau saw Pichon, and there was another pause. Meantime, our State Department chuckled and announced that there would be no Congress and refused Negroes passports. England followed suit and refused to allow the Secretary of the Aborigines Protection Society even to visit Paris, while the South African natives were not allowed to sail.

But there are six Negroes in the French House and Clemenceau needs their votes. There were 280,000 black African troops in the war before whom France stands with uncovered head. The net result was that Clemenceau, Prime Minister of France, gave us permission to hold the Pan-African Congress in Paris.

What could a Pan-African Congress do? It could not agitate the Negro problem in any particular country, except in so far as that problem could be plausibly shown to be part of the problem of the future of Africa. The problem of the future of Africa was a difficult and delicate question before the Peace Conference —so difficult and so delicate that the Conference was disposed to welcome advice and co-operation.

If the Negroes of the world could have maintained in Paris during the entire sitting of the Peace Conference a central headquarters with experts, clerks and helpers, they could have settled the future of Africa at a cost of less than $10,000.

As it was the Congress cost $750. Yet with this meagre sum a Congress of fifty-eight delegates, representing sixteen different Negro groups, was assembled. This Congress passed resolutions which the entire press of the world has approved, despite the fact that these resolutions had two paragraphs of tremendous significance to us:

Wherever persons of African descent are civilized and able to meet the tests of surrounding culture, they shall be accorded the same rights as their fellow citizens; they shall not be denied on account of race or color a voice in their own Government, justice before the courts and economic and social equality according to ability and desert.

Whenever it is proven that African natives are not receiving just treatment at the hands of any State or that any State deliberately excludes its civilized citizens or subjects of Negro descent from its body politic and cultural, it shall be the duty of the League of Nations to bring the matter to the attention of the civilized world.

Precisely the same principles are being demanded today by the Jews

and the Japanese. And despite the enormous significance of these demands, Colonel House of the American Peace Commission received me and assured me that he wished these resolutions presented to the Peace Conference. Lloyd George wrote me that he would give our demands "his careful consideration." The French Premier offered to arrange an audience for the President and Secretary of the Conference. Portugal and Belgium, great colonial powers, offered complete co-operation.

The League for the Rights of Man, which freed Dreyfus, appointed a special commission to hear not only of the African, but the facts as to the American Negro problem.

We got, in fact, the ear of the civilized world and if it had been possible to stay longer and organize more thoroughly and spread the truth,—what might not have been accomplished?

As it was, we have organized the "Pan-African Congress" as a permanent body, with M. Diagne as president and myself as secretary, and we plan an international quarterly BLACK REVIEW to be issued in English, French and possibly in Spanish and Portuguese.

The world-fight for black rights is on!

ROBERT R. MOTON

NEITHER R. R. Moton nor W. E. B. DuBois had the slightest idea that the other was planning to sail for France, December 1, until they met in Washington on a quest for passports, November 30. They sailed together on the *Orizaba* and frankly discussed their agreements and disagreements. When they reached France, each went about his own business.

Dr. Moton was sent by the President of the United States and the Secretary of War to see and talk to Negro troops. Dr. DuBois was sent by the N. A. A. C. P. and THE CRISIS to gather the historical facts concerning Negro troops and to call a Pan-African Congress.

On the night before Dr. Moton started out a colored man of national reputation and unquestioned integrity who had been in France six months took him aside and told him frankly the situation: the rampant American prejudice against black troops and officers and the bitter resentment of the victims. Dr. Moton's letters gave him every opportunity. A special Army Order preceded him, which read:

Dr. R. R. Moton, President of Tuskegee University, will be present in the Divisional area for the next few days. The Division Commander directs that commanding officers render all possible assistance in any visit or inspection Dr. Moton desires to make. They will also see that he is accorded every opportunity to make any observation he may wish to make.

What did Dr. Moton do? He rushed around as fast as possible. He took with him and had at his elbow every moment that evil genius of the Negro race, Thomas Jesse Jones, a white man. Dr. Moton took no time to investigate or inquire. He made a few speeches, of which one is reported by a hearer as follows:

The address delivered by Dr. Moton to the men consisted of one or two jokes by a colored preacher, the assurance that the people at home were proud of them and the manner in which they should act upon their return to the United States, dwelling almost entirely upon the phrase "Not to be arrogant." After he had spoken to the men the Major informed the officers that Dr. Moton desired to hold secret conference with them. All officers congregated in the office. After being presented to the officers Dr. Moton stated that he had been sent to France by President Wilson

and Mr. Baker for the purpose of speaking to the colored troops. He also stated that he had just left Paris where he had been in conference with President Wilson and had asked the President his views as to the practical application of democracy toward the colored man in the United States, but ending by saying: "I was very much pleased with his reply; but, gentlemen, I cannot quote the President."

After Dr. Moton finished his talk no opportunity was given to the officers to inform him of the conditions that had existed in France, and he did not seek any information relative to same from any of the officers after the conference ended.

Dr. Moton then returned to Paris and met Colonel House, General Pershing and others. Colonel House told the writer that he urged Dr. Moton to remain in Paris and that if he would, Colonel House would give him an opportunity to appear in person before the Peace Conference to speak for the black world. Dr. Moton refused to stay, but promised to return. He then went to England and secured an audience with Lloyd George, Prime Minister of England. The destiny of the black race today is in the hands of England and the destiny of England is in the hands of Lloyd George. Yet, Dr. Moton did not keep his appointment; but rushed to catch his boat in order to be present at the Tuskegee Conference. He sailed, with Thomas Jesse Jones still watching him, and did not return to Paris or to the Pan-African Congress, which he said he favored and promised to support.

No one questions the personal integrity of Robert Russa Moton or his kindly disposition, but no one, friend or foe, can look these facts in the face and not feel bitter disappointment.

TO MR. EMMETT SCOTT

THE Negro world and you will bear us witness that THE CRISIS and its Editor has given you loyal and unselfish co-operation, even at the cost of suspicion and criticism. We have done this, FIRST, because the war demanded, and had a right to demand, unswerving loyalty and unity on the part of the Nation and its constituent groups; and, SECONDLY, because we believed that you were doing all that was possible under very difficult circumstances. A visit to Europe has, however, revealed to the Editor a state of affairs in regard to Negro troops which is simply astounding! Some of these facts we are publishing this month and others we shall reveal later. Meantime, we are withholding judgment in your case and simply asking you publicly three questions:

1. *Did you know the treatment which black troops were receiving in France?*
2. *If you did NOT know, why did you not find out?*
3. *If you DID know, what did you do about it?*

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

A LEAGUE OF NATIONS is absolutely necessary to the salvation of the Negro race. Unless we have some supernational power to curb the anti-Negro policy of the United States and South Africa, we are doomed eventually to *fight* for our rights. The proposed internation will have overwhelming influences around it which will oppose the doctrines of "race" antagonism and inferiority. It will from the beginning recognize Negro nations. It will be open to the larger influences of civilization and culture which are ineffective in the United States because of the prevailing barbarism of the ruling classes in the South and their overwhelming polit-

ical power. What we cannot accomplish before the choked conscience of America, we have an infinitely better chance to accomplish before the organized Public Opinion of the World. Peace for us is not simply Peace from Wars like the past, but relief from the spectre of the Great War of Races which will be absolutely inevitable unless the selfish nations of white civilization are curbed by a Great World Congress in which black and white and yellow sit and speak and act. The refusal to adopt the Japanese race equality amendment is deplorable, but it is an argument for and not against a Nation of Nations. It is the Beginning of a mighty End.

HISTORY

MOST American Negroes do not realize that the imperative duty of the moment is to fix in history the status of our Negro troops. Already subtle influences are preparing a fatal attack. It is repeated openly among influential persons: "The black laborers did well—the black privates can fight—but the Negro officer is a failure." This is not true and the facts exist to disprove it, but they must be marshalled with historical vision and scientific accuracy.

Sensing this some months ago, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People commissioned Dr. DuBois to prepare a history and appropriated $2,000 toward the expense. Dr. DuBois immediately sought to associate with him — not as subordinates, but on terms of full equality — a board of three or four editors and a large consulting board of colored men. It immediately developed that co-operation was impossible.

A white man, Mr. F. P. Stockbridge of New York, had already planned and was preparing a popular history and had secured the co-operation of Mr. Emmett Scott and others. Neither he nor Mr. Scott wished to change their plans and neither would accept co-operation, except upon terms which we deemed impossible. Mr. C. G. Woodson, Editor of *The Journal of Negro History*, refused to co-operate except as Editor-in-Chief.

Unity being thus plainly impossible, Dr. DuBois disposed to drop the project as far as he was personally concerned and leave the work to others.

The Executive Officers of the N. A. A. C. P., however, thought it best for Dr. DuBois to proceed to France and look over the field especially with regard to a Pan-African Congress and the facts obtainable there concerning Negro troops.

The result of this trip is that we are convinced:

1. That the truth concerning Negroes in this war must be told impartially and entirely.

2. That no person in official position dare tell the whole truth.

3. That notwithstanding the unfortunate duplication of effort and multiplying of histories, it is the plain duty of the N. A. A. C. P. and THE CRISIS to compile and publish a complete history of "The Negro in the Revolution of the Twentieth Century."

Such a history is, therefore, projected in three volumes, preceded by a brief forecast. The forecast will be issued as a supplement to the June CRISIS. It will be a short but complete history of the Negro in the war. It will be followed this year by Volume I of the full history; Volumes II and III will appear in 1920 and 1921.

Every reader of THE CRISIS is asked to help in the compilation of this history. Please write us immediately and let us know what co-operation we may expect.

RAPE

THE charge of rape against colored Americans was invented by the white South after Reconstruction to excuse mob violence. No such wholesale charge was dreamed of in slavery days and during the war black men were often the sole protection of white women.

After the war, when murder and mob violence was the recognized method of re-enslaving blacks, it was discovered that it was only necessary to add a charge of rape to justify before the North and Europe any treatment of Negroes. The custom became widespread. In vain have Negroes and their friends protested that in less than *one-quarter* of the cases of lynching Negroes has rape been even *alleged* as an excuse. And in the alleged cases guilt has not been even probable in the vast majority of cases.

We do not for a moment deny or seek to deny that Negroes are guilty of rape and of other horrible crimes. What we do deny and what the facts overwhelmingly prove is that *as a race they are less guilty of such crimes* of violence than any other group similarly oppressed by poverty and compulsory ignorance.

Today the nasty and absolutely false charge returns to justify the outrageous treatment of Negroes by Americans in France.

What is the truth?

I have written to twenty-one Mayors of towns and cities in all parts of France where Negro troops have been quartered asking them as to the conduct of black troops. These are some of their replies:

Montmorillon (Vienne)
"They have earned our high regard by their discipline and their faultless behavior."

Le Mans (Sarthe)
"They have been accused of no crimes or misdemeanors."

St. Dié (Vosges)
"Very excellent conduct."

Bourbonne les Bains (Haute-Marne)
"Pleasant remembrances and irreproachable conduct."

Liverdun (Meurthe-et-Moselle)
"Excellent conduct — no complaints."

Rayon l'Etape (Vosges)
"Fine character and exquisite courtesy."

Fresne (Haute-Marne)
"No complaints concerning their conduct."

Domfront (Orne)
"Won the esteem and sympathy of all the population."

Marbache (Meurthe et Moselle)
"No complaint — well disciplined."

Bordeaux (Gironde)
"No unfavorable comments."

Serqueux (Haute-Marne)
"Well-conducted—no crimes."

Chamberey (Savoie)
"Proud to welcome them."

Brest (Finistere)
"Not qualified to give information."

St. Nazaire (Loire Inferieure)
"Cannot give any information."

Docelles (Vosges)
"Good conduct, good discipline and fine spirit."

Couptrain (Mayenne)
"Perfect propriety without complaint."

Gezoncourt (Meurthe-et-Moselle)
"No complaint as to conduct or morals."

Frouard (Meurthe-et-Moselle)
"Well-regulated conduct."

We have, too, official figures covering the Ninety-second Division, consisting of Negro troops, with largely Negro company officers.

Only ONE soldier of the Ninety-second Division in France was convicted of rape, while TWO others were convicted of intent to rape.

It is doubtful if another Division

of the U. S. Army in France has a better record.

What was the real animus back of this wholesale accusation? It was the fact that many Americans would rather have lost the war than to see a black soldier talking to a white woman. For instance, the Mayor of Bar-sur-Aube issued this Order, on June 26, 1918:

According to orders given by American Military authorities, it is strongly recommended that no French women receive visits from colored soldiers or talk with them on the streets.

On the other hand, what is the official American opinion of Negro troops?

General Pershing in his address to the Ninety-second Division at Le Mans, France, January 29, 1919, said:

"The Ninety-second Division has, without a doubt, been a success in its work at the front, and I desire to compliment the officers and men upon the discipline and morale which has existed in this command during its stay in France."

Brigadier-General Hay, 184th Brigade, Ninety-second Division, said:

"I have been with colored troops for twenty-five years, and I have never seen a better soldier."

Captain Willis, Supply Officer, 365th Infantry, said:

"The troops of the Ninety-second Division are the best disciplined and best saluting soldiers I have seen in France."

Brigadier-General Sherburne said:

"The Brigade Commander wishes to record in General Orders the entire satisfaction it has given him to have commanded the first brigade of Negro Artillery ever organized. This satisfaction is due to the excellent record the men have made."

Allen J. Greer, Colonel, General Staff, signs this order of General Ballou:

"Five months ago today the Ninety-second Division landed in France.

"After seven weeks of training it took over a Sector in the Front Line and since that time some portion of the Division has been practically continuously under fire.

"It participated in the last battle of the War with creditable success, continually pressing the attack against highly organized defensive works. It advanced successfully on the first day of the battle, attaining its objectives and capturing prisoners. This in the face of determined opposition by an alert enemy and against rifle, machine guns and artillery fire. The issue of the second day's battle was rendered indecisive by the order to cease firing at eleven a. m., when the Armistice became effective."

A report from the officer in charge of Leave Area, November 6, 1918, says:

"Nothing but the highest praise can be given the colored soldier for the manner in which he conducted himself while in France. He conducted himself in a gentlemanly manner in every sector in which the Division operated, and won for himself the love and commendation of the French people."

RETURNING SOLDIERS

WE are returning from war! THE CRISIS and tens of thousands of black men were drafted into a great struggle. For bleeding France and what she means and has meant and will mean to us and humanity and against the threat of German race arrogance, we fought gladly and to the last drop of blood; for America and her highest ideals, we fought in far-off hope; for the dominant southern oligarchy entrenched in Washington, we fought in bitter resignation. For the America that represents and gloats in lynching, disfranchisement, caste, brutality and devilish insult—

for this, in the hateful upturning and mixing of things, we were forced by vindictive fate to fight, also.

But today we return! We return from the slavery of uniform which the world's madness demanded us to don to the freedom of civil garb. We stand again to look America squarely in the face and call a spade a spade. We sing: This country of ours, despite all its better souls have done and dreamed, is yet a shameful land.

It *lynches*.

And lynching is barbarism of a degree of contemptible nastiness unparalleled in human history. Yet for fifty years we have lynched two Negroes a week, and we have kept this up right through the war.

It *disfranchises* its own citizens.

Disfranchisement is the deliberate theft and robbery of the only protection of poor against rich and black against white. The land that disfranchises its citizens and calls itself a democracy lies and knows it lies.

It encourages *ignorance*.

It has never really tried to educate the Negro. A dominant minority does not want Negroes educated. It wants servants, dogs, whores and monkeys. And when this land allows a reactionary group by its stolen political power to force as many black folk into these categories as it possibly can, it cries in contemptible hypocrisy: "They threaten us with degeneracy; they cannot be educated."

It *steals* from us.

It organizes industry to cheat us. It cheats us out of our land; it cheats us out of our labor. It confiscates our savings. It reduces our wages. It raises our rent. It steals our profit. It taxes us without representation. It keeps us consistently and universally poor, and then feeds us on charity and derides our poverty.

It *insults* us.

It has organized a nation-wide and latterly a world-wide propaganda of deliberate and continuous insult and defamation of black blood wherever found. It decrees that it shall not be possible in travel nor residence, work nor play, education nor instruction for a black man to exist without tacit or open acknowledgment of his inferiority to the dirtiest white dog. And it looks upon any attempt to question or even discuss this dogma as arrogance, unwarranted assumption and treason.

This is the country to which we Soldiers of Democracy return. This is the fatherland for which we fought! But it is *our* fatherland. It was right for us to fight. The faults of *our* country are *our* faults. Under similar circumstances, we would fight again. But by the God of Heaven, we are cowards and jackasses if now that that war is over, we do not marshal every ounce of our brain and brawn to fight a sterner, longer, more unbending battle against the forces of hell in our own land.

We *return*.

We *return from fighting*.

We *return fighting*.

Make way for Democracy! We saved it in France, and by the Great Jehovah, we will save it in the United States of America, or know the reason why.

PREJUDICE

GEORGIA DOUGLAS JOHNSON

THESE fell miasmic rings of mist, with ghoulish menace bound,
Their noose-horizons tightening my little world around,
They still the throbbing will to sing, to dance, to speed away,
And fling the soul insurgent back into its shell of clay:
Beneath these crusted silences a seething Etna lies,
The fire of whose furnaces may sleep—but never dies!

NEEDHAM ROBERTS, 369th U. S. INFANTRY, FORMERLY 15TH N. Y. N. G., DECORATED WITH THE CROIX DE GUERRE, WITH PALM, AND WEARING TWO SERVICE STRIPES AND TWO WOUND STRIPES.

DOCUMENTS OF THE WAR

COLLECTED BY W. E. BURGHARDT DUBOIS

THE following documents have come into the hands of the Editor. He has absolute proof of their authenticity. The first document was sent out last August at the request of the American Army by the French Committee which is the official means of communication between the American forces and the French. It represents American and not French opinion and we have been informed that when the French Ministry heard of the distribution of this document among the Prefects and Sous-Prefects of France, they ordered such copies to be collected and burned.

MISSION MILITAIRE FRANÇAISE
près l'Armée Américaine.
Le 7 août 1918.

CONFIDENTIEL

AU SUJET DES TROUPES NOIRES AMERICAINES

1°. *Il importe que les Officiers Français appelés à exercer un commandement sur les troupes noires américaines, ou à vivre à leur contact, aient une notion exacte de la situation des nègres aux ETATS-UNIS. Les considérations exposées dans la note suivante devraient donc leur être communiquées, et il y a un intérêt considérable, à ce qu'elles soient connues et largement diffuses. Il appartiendra mémo aux Autorités Militaires Françaises, de renseigner à ce sujet par l'intermédiaire des Autorités civiles, les populations françaises des cantonnemonts de troupes américaines de couleur.*

2°. *Le point de vue américain sur la "question nègre" peut paraitre discutable à bien des esprits français. Mais il ne nous appartient pas, à nous Français, de discuter ce que certains appellent un "préjudice." L'opinion Américaine est unanime sur la "question noire," et n'admettrait pas la discussion.*

Le nombre élevé de nègres aux ETATS-UNIS (15 millions environ) créérait pour la race blanche de la République un danger de dégénérescence si une séparation inexorable n'était faite entre noirs et blancs.

Comme ce danger n'existe pas pour la race française, le public français s'est habitué à traiter familièrement le "noir" et à être très indulgent à son égard.

Cette indulgence et cette familiarité blessent profendément les Américains. Ils les considèrent comme une atteinte à leurs dogmes nationaux. Ils craignent que le contact des Français n'inspirent aux noirs américains des prétentions qu'ils considèrent comme intolérables. Il est indispensable que tous les efforts soient faits pour éviter

FRENCH MILITARY MISSION
Stationed with the American Army
August 7, 1918.

SECRET INFORMATION CONCERNING BLACK AMERICAN TROOPS

1. *It is important for French officers who have been called upon to exercise command over black American troops, or to live in close contact with them, to have an exact idea of the position occupied by Negroes in the United States. The information set forth in the following communication ought to be given to these officers and it is to their interest to have these matters known and widely disseminated. It will devolve likewise on the French Military Authorities, through the medium of the Civil Authorities, to give information on this subject to the French population residing in the cantonments occupied by American colored troops.*

2. *The American attitude upon the Negro question may seem a matter for discussion to many French minds. But we French are not in our province if we undertake to discuss what some call "prejudice." American opinion is unanimous on the "color question" and does not admit of any discussion.*

The increasing number of Negroes in the United States (about 15,000,000) would create for the white race in the Republic a menace of degeneracy were it not that an impassable gulf has been made between them.

As this danger does not exist for the French race, the French public has become accustomed to treating the Negro with familiarity and indulgence.

This indulgence and this familiarity are matters of grievous concern to the Americans. They consider them an affront to their national policy. They are afraid that contact with the French will inspire in black Americans aspirations which to them

d'indisposer profondément l'opinion américaine.

Bien que citoyen des ETATS UNIS, l'homme de couleur est considéré par l'Américain Blanc comme un être inférieur avec lequel on ne peut avoir que des relations d'affaires ou de service. On lui reproche une certaine inintelligence, son indiscrétion, son manque de conscience civique ou professionnelle, sa familiarité.

Les vices du nègre sont un danger constant pour l'Américain, qui doit les réprimer sévèrement. Par exemple, les troupes noires Américaines en France ont donné lieu, à elles seules, à autant de plaintes pour tentatives de viol, que tout le reste de l'Armée, et cependant, on ne nous a envoyé comme soldats qu'une élite au point de vue physique et moral, car le déchet, à l'incorporation a été énorme.

CONCLUSION

1°. *Il faut éviter toute intimité trop grande d'officiers francais avec des officiers noirs, avec lesquels, on peut être correct et aimable, mais qu'on ne peut traiter sur le même pied que des officiers blancs Américains sans blesser profondément ces derniers. Il ne faut pas partager leur table et éviter le serrement de mains et les conversations ou fréquentations en dehors du service.*

2°. *Il ne faut pas vanter d'une maniére exagérée les troupes noires américains, surtout devant des Américains. Reconnaitre leurs qualités et leurs services, mais en termes modérés conformes à la stricte réalité.*

3°. *Tâcher d'obtenir des populations des cantonnements qu'elle ne gâtent pas les nègres. Les Américains sont indignés de toute intimité PUBLIQUE de femme blanche avec des noirs. Ils ont élevé récemment des véhémentes protestations contre une gravure de la "Vie Parisienne" intitulée "l'Enfant du Dessert" représentant une femme en cabinet particulier avec un nègre. Les familiarités des blanches avec les noirs sont, du reste, profondément regrettées de nos coloniaux expérimentés qui y voient une perte considérable du prestige de la race blanche.*

L'autorité militaire ne peut intervenir directement dans cette question, mais elle peut influer sur les populations par les Autorités civiles.

(Signé) LINARD.

[the whites] appear intolerable. It is of the utmost importance that every effort be made to avoid profoundly estranging American opinion.

Although a citizen of the United States, the black man is regarded by the white American as an inferior being with whom relations of business or service only are possible. The black is constantly being censured for his want of intelligence and discretion, his lack of civic and professional conscience and for his tendency toward undue familiarity.

The vices of the Negro are a constant menace to the American who has to repress them sternly. For instance, the black American troops in France have, by themselves, given rise to as many complaints for attempted rape as all the rest of the army. And yet the [black American] soldiers sent us have been the choicest with respect to physique and morals, for the number disqualified at the time of mobilization was enormous.

CONCLUSION

1. *We must prevent the rise of any pronounced degree of intimacy between French officers and black officers. We may be courteous and amiable with these last, but we cannot deal with them on the same plane as with the white American officers without deeply wounding the latter. We must not eat with them, must not shake hands or seek to talk or meet with them outside of the requirements of military service.*

2. *We must not commend too highly the black American troops, particularly in the presence of [white] Americans. It is all right to recognize their good qualities and their services, but only in moderate terms, strictly in keeping with the truth.*

3. *Make a point of keeping the native cantonment population from "spoiling" the Negroes. [White] Americans become greatly incensed at any public expression of intimacy between white women with black men. They have recently uttered violent protests against a picture in the "Vie Parisienne" entitled "The Child of the Desert" which shows a [white] woman in a "cabinet particulier" with a Negro. Familiarity on the part of white women with black men is furthermore a source of profound regret to our experienced colonials who see in it an over-weening menace to the prestige of the white race.*

Military authority cannot intervene di-

rectly in this question, but it can through the civil authorities exercise some influence on the population.

(Signed) LINARD.

* * *

THE following document is a specimen of the numerous and continuous requests made by white commanders of colored regiments to get rid of colored officers. It will be noted that at the date this document was sent Colored officers had had very little chance to prove their efficiency.

G. H. G., A. E. F.
8/25/1918

11440-A124

Headquarters 372nd Infantry
S. P. 179, France
August 24, 1918.

From: The Commanding Officer, 372nd Infantry.

To: The Commanding General, American E. F.

Subject: Replacement of Colored Officers by White Officers.

1. Request that colored officers of this regiment be replaced by white officers for the following reasons:

First: The racial distinctions which are recognized in civilian life naturally continue to be recognized in the military life and present a formidable barrier to the existence of that feeling of comradeship which is essential to mutual confidence and *esprit de corp.*

Second: With a few exceptions there is a characteristic tendency among the colored officers to neglect the welfare of their men and to perform their duties in a perfunctory manner. They are lacking in initiative. These defects entail a constant supervision and attention to petty details by battalion commanders and other senior officers which distract their attention from their wider duties; with harmful results.

2. To facilitate the desired readjustment of officer personnel it is recommended,

A. That no colored officers be forwarded to this regiment as replacements, or otherwise.

B. That officers removed upon recommendation of efficiency boards be promptly replaced by white officers of like grade. But, if white officers are not available as replacements; white officers of lower grades be forwarded instead.

C. That the opportunity be afforded to transfer the remaining colored combat officer personnel to labor organizations or to replacement units for other colored combat organizations according to their suitability.

3. Reference letter No. 616-3s written by Commanding General, 157th D. I. on the subject August 21, 1918, and forwarded to your office through military channels.

(Signed) Herschel Tupes,
Colonel, 372nd Infantry.

Received A. G. O.
26th Aug., 1918,
G. H. Q., A. E. F.
1st Ind. [Endorsement.]

G. H. Q., A. E. F., France, August 28, 1918—To Commanding Officer, 372nd Infantry, A. E. F.

1. Returned.

2. Paragraph two is approved.

3. You will submit by special courier requisition for white officers to replace officers relieved upon the recommendation of efficiency board.

4. You will submit list of names of officers that you recommend to be transferred to labor organization or to replacement units for other colored combat organizations; stating in each case the qualifications of the officers recommended.

By command of General Pershing:

(Signed) W. P. Bennett
Adjutant General.

2nd Ind. [Endorsement.]

Hg. 372nd Infantry, S. P., 179, France, September 4, 1918—To Commanding General, A. E. F., France.

1. Requisition in compliance with par. 3, 1st. Ind. is enclosed herewith. Special attention is invited to the filling of two original vacancies by app.

* * *

THE following letter was sent contrary to military regulations to a U. S. Senator by the man who was Chief of Staff of the colored Ninety-second Division; in other words, by the man who more than any

other single person was responsible for the morale and efficiency of this Division. We shall prove later that every essential statement made in this letter against Negro troops is either false or misleading.

Headquarters VI Army Corps
American Expeditionary Forces
Dec. 6, 1918.

My Dear Senator:

Now that a reorganization of the army is in prospect, and as all officers of the temporary forces have been asked if they desire to remain in the regular army, I think I ought to bring a matter to your attention that is of vital importance not only from a military point of view but from that which all Southerners have. I refer to the question of Negro officers and Negro troops.

I have been Chief of Staff of the 92nd (Colored) Division since its organization, and shall remain on such duty until it starts its movement in a few days back to the United States, when I go to the 6th Corps as the Chief of the Operation Section of that unit. My position has been such that I can speak from intimate knowledge and what I have to say is based on facts which I know fully and not from secondhand information.

To start with: all company officers of infantry, machine guns and engineers were Negroes; as were also most of the artillery lieutenants and many of the doctors. Gradually as their incompetence became perfectly evident to all, the engineers and artillerymen, were replaced by white officers. They remained with the infantry until the end, and also with a few exceptions with the machine guns.

The record of the division is one which will probably never be given full publicity, but the bare facts are about as follows. We came to France in June, were given seven weeks in training area instead of the four weeks in training area usually allotted, then went to a quiet sector of the front. From there we went to the Argonne and in the offensive starting there on September 26, had one regiment in the line, attached to the 38th French Corps. They failed there in all their missions, laid down and sneaked to the rear, until they were withdrawn. Thirty of the officers of this regiment alone were reported either for cowardice or failure to prevent their men from retreating—and this against very little opposition. The French and our white field officers did all that could possibly have been done; but the troops were impossible. One of our majors commanding a battalion said "The men are rank cowards there is no other word for it."

Next we were withdrawn to another defensive sector where we remained until the armistice; having some minor engagements against any enemy who had no offensive intentions.

During our career, counting the time in America, we have had about thirty cases of rape, among which was one where twenty-two men at Camp Grant raped one woman, and we have had eight (I believe) reported in France with about fifteen attempts besides. There have been any number of self-inflicted wounds, among others one captain.

There have been numerous accidental shootings, several murders, and also several cases of patrols or sentinels shooting at each other. And at the same time, so strict had been the supervision and training that many officers passing through our areas would remark that our men actually had the outer marks of better discipline than the other divisions. They were punctillious about saluting, their appearance was excellent. They kept their animals and equipment in good condition. General Bullard, commanding our Second Army, asked me my estimate and I said they could do anything but fight. They have in fact been dangerous to no one except themselves and women.

In these organizations where we have white company officers, namely the artillery and engineers, we have had only one case of rape. The undoubted truth is that the Colored officers neither control nor care to control the men. They themselves have been engaged very largely in the pursuit of French women, it being their first opportunity to meet white women who did not treat them as servants.

During the entire time we have been operating there has never been a single operation conducted by a colored officer, where his report did not have to be investigated by some field officer to find out what the real facts were. Accuracy and ability to describe facts is lacking in all and most of them are just plain liars in addition.

The foregoing is just to give you an insight into the facts. Should any effort be made to have Negro officers, or for that

matter Negro troops, the career of this division should be asked for; and every officer who has been a field officer of the 92nd Division should be summoned before the Committee to give his experience and opinions. Their statements, based on a year's experience should certainly carry a great deal of weight, and all of them state the same thing, only varying in extremes.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) Allen J. Greer,

Colonel, General Staff, U. S. A.

Hon. Kenneth D. McKellar,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

* * *

THE following letter written by a Negro officer to an American friend illustrates the temper and difficulties of the situation in France.

19 Feb., 1919.

I have been hoping that you would be able to drop in on us here before our departure. We are slated to leave here at 4 A. M. on the 21st supposedly aboard the *Aquitania*. It was my desire to talk with you about the offer to officers and men in the A. E. F. to attend a school in France or England. I made application and was shown the endorsement by the Regt. Commander, that the offer did not apply to transient officers. The knowledge was obtained from a telegram received from Hdq. One of our officers went to the Commanding General of this Camp to obtain a copy of the telegram which could not be or was not produced. Capt. —— ——— went in person to the General and requested permission to attend stating that he volunteered for service, left his practise and family at a sacrifice and that he thought the Govt. owed it to him to give him a chance and attend school here. The General took his name and the Organization to which he belongs promising to let him hear from him, but as yet nothing has been done. This Camp is practically a penal institution and prejudice against us is very strong. Some day there is likely to be some grave disturbance here. The conditions are simply awful: mud everywhere, leaky tents and barracks and lack of sufficient and proper toilets. The men are worked quite hard, some at night and others in the day, rain or shine. As a consequence there are quite a number of sick men in our organization. Since our arrival here, the roads have been improved quite a bit (due to the work of the 92nd div.) and you do not have to wade in ankle deep mud. Board walks here to nearly all the tents and barracks. There is so much talk about the rotten conditions that the Camp Officials are making feverish efforts to be ready for the proposed inquiry.

The work of each organization is graded by the Camp Officer in Charge of details and if not satisfactory, the organization may be placed at the bottom of the sailing list or removed temporarily. Commanding Officers of separate units or regiments are practically helpless and if they complain too much against the treatment accorded them, are kept here until the Commanding General sees fit to let them go.

I am beginning to wonder whether it will ever be possible for me to see an American (white) without wishing that he were in his Satanic Majesty's private domain. I must pray long and earnestly that hatred of my fellow man be removed from my heart and that I can truthfully lay claim to being a Christian.

NOTES

THE following instances of color discrimination are taken at random from among numbers of similar cases.

This memorandum was sent to the Commanding Officer, 367th Infantry:

1. Company "D" of your organization has been designated by the Central Embarkation Office as a coaling detail for U. S. S. *Virginia*.

2. This detail with all officers and men will report at Naval Surgeon's Office, foot of Rue de Siam, Brest, at 8:30 a. m., February 9, 1919. Detail will march from camp not later than 7 a. m.

3. All equipment and officers' hand baggage will be taken. You will arrange for truck with Camp Transportation Officer Building No. 2, Camp Headquarters. Truck will be furnished at 5 a. m.

4. All embarkation regulation will be followed. The detail will be checked aboard the vessel by an officer from the Central Embarkation Office. *The detail will not return to camp.*

By Command of Brig. General Butler.

L. S. SCHMIDT,
Major A. G., Adjutant.

There was an order issued from the Central Embarkation Office to the effect that when troops were designated as a coaling detail, they would go on board with all regulations for embarkation completed and would not return to camp, but would proceed to the United States on board the ship that they had coaled. When the Executive Officer of the *Virginia* discovered that these troops were Colored, he requested Admiral Halstead to have these Colored troops taken off board, after having coaled the vessel, as it was a precedent in the navy that no Colored troops had ever traveled on board of a United States battleship. This request was then sent by Admiral Halstead to the Central Embarkation Office, and the Colored Troops were placed on board a tug and sent back to Brest. When they arrived in Brest, it was late at night, they had no orders as to where to proceed, were without a place to stay and anything to eat.

Before leaving the ship the Colored commanding officer of the troops received the following letter from the officer under whom the men worked:

U. S. S. *Virginia*,
Brest, France,
11 February, 1919.

1. I take pleasure in commending you and the officers and men under your command in connection with the coaling of this ship, and at the same time wish to express my appreciation of the good conduct and the high state of discipline of your command.

H. J. ZIEGMINE,
Captain U. S. Navy,
Commanding.

* * *

During November, 1918, Colored Artillery officers were in school at Vannes; a number of dances was given by the French ladies which were called the Franco-American dances. These dances were given for charity and a fee was charged for admission. The Colored Officers, who composed what was known as the 167th Brigade Detachment, attended several of these dances, and were entertained by and danced with the French ladies of the town. The matter was then brought to the attention of General Horn, who was in command of the school, whereupon he issued an order that no officer of the 167th Brigade Detachment would be permitted to attend a dance where a fee was charged. The 167th Brigade Detachment was composed entirely of Colored officers, so that the order referred only to them, but had no effect upon the white officers who were in attendance at the school.

* * *

Headquarters, Area "D,"
January 25, 1919.

MEMORANDUM

To C. O. 367th Infantry:

White officers desiring meals in their quarters will have their orderlies report to Lieutenant Williams at the Tent adjoining Area Headquarters for cards to present at Officers' Mess.

All colored officers will mess at Officers' Mess in D-17.

F. M. CRAWFORD,
First Lieutenant Infantry,
Area "D."

* * *

HEADQUARTERS FORWARDING CAMP
AMERICAN EMBARKATION CENTER
A. P. O. 766, A. E. F.
January 21, 1919.

Memorandum: No. 229, E. O.

To All Organizations:

1. For your information and guidance.

Program Reference Visit of General Pershing, 9:30 A. M. Arrive Forwarding Camp. All troops possible, except *Colored*, to be under arms.

Formation to be as designated by General Longan. Only necessary supply work and police work to be performed up to time troops are dismissed in order that they may prepare for reception of General Pershing. As soon as dismissed men to get into working clothes and to go to their respective tasks in order that Commander-in-Chief may see construction going on. (Work of altering dry delousing plant not to be interrupted). Colored troops who are not at work to be in their quarters or at their tents. . . . .

By command of
BRIGADIER-GENERAL LONGAN.
RICHARD I. LEVY,
Major, C.A.C., U.S.A. Camp,
Adjutant.

WILL every Negro officer and soldier who reads these documents make himself a committee of one to see that the Editor of THE CRISIS *receives documents, diaries and information such as will enable* THE CRISIS *history of the war to be complete, true and unanswerable?*

RED CROSS NURSES, BASE HOSPITAL, CAMP GRANT, ILLINOIS.

National · Association · for · the ··· Advancement · of · Colored · People.

ANTI-LYNCHING CONFERENCE MAY 5-6

AT the meeting of the Anti-Lynching Committee, held in Boston, last November, at Mr. Moorfield Storey's office, it was voted that the committee arrange for a conference to be held in the spring to protest to the country at large against the crime of lynching and to consider what means might be taken to put a stop to it. The committee was unanimous in its opinion that something must be done to awaken the people of America to the nation's lawlessness and to its acquiescence in this lawlessness. For equally important with a knowledge of the grim barbarity of lynching is the knowledge that this crime is never punished. The committee accordingly made arrangements for a national conference to attack lynch law and to decide upon such measures as should be taken to bring it to an end. The Conference will be held in New York, on May fifth and sixth. It will open with a mass meeting in Carnegie Hall on the evening of May fifth, to be addressed by no less distinguished a person than Charles Evans Hughes. The following day, morning and afternoon sessions will be held at the Association of the Bar of the City of New York. During these two meetings practical plans will be discussed and committees appointed to deal with the suppression of lynching. On the evening of the sixth a second mass meeting will be held at Ethical Culture Hall.

We print in full the call and the names of the signers. The response from statesmen, legislators, lawyers, judges, educators, and religious leaders, has been very gratifying. It shows conclusively that something tangible will be done. Among those who have issued this call are eight governors and ex-governors, including the present Governor of Georgia, and the Hon. Emmet O'Neal, ex-Governor of Alabama, but here is the call with its signers:

NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON LYNCHING

THE prevalence in many states of the spirit which tolerates lynching, accompanied too often with inhuman cruelty, and the inability or unwillingness of the public authorities to punish the persons who are guilty of this crime threaten very seriously the future peace of the nation. Not only is lynching a denial of the right secured by law to every man of a fair trial before an established court in case he is charged with crime, not only does it brutalize the communities which suffer it by breeding a spirit of lawlessness and cruelty in the young people who see barbarities unpunished and uncondemned, not only does it terrorize important bodies of our citizens, but it inevitably leads the people whose rights are thus trampled upon to leave the regions where their lives, their families and their property are in danger, and move to others where they can find peace and protection, thus disturbing the labor situation all over the country. It also blots our fair fame as a nation, for we cannot claim to be civilized until our laws are respected and enforced and our citizens secured against the hideous cruelties of which we are constantly furnishing fresh examples.

It is time that we should wake to the need of action, and that public opinion, irresistible when aroused, should be enlisted against this barbarism in our midst.

To this end we invite our fellow-citizens to attend or send delegates to a convention which will be held in New York City, on the Fifth and Sixth of May, Nineteen Hundred and Nineteen, in order to take concerted action against lynching and lawlessness wherever found, and to consider what measures should be adopted to abate them. It is hoped that the whole country will be represented and that the action taken may be backed by a powerful public opinion of law-abiding men and women.

HENRY J. ALLEN
SIMEON E. BALDWIN
LEVI L. BARBOUR
GEORGE GORDON BATTLE
J. R. BINGHAM
CHARLES J. BONAPARTE
EMMET D. BOYLE
DESHA BRECKENRIDGE
HORACE J. BRIDGES
EDWARD OSGOOD BROWN
N. MURRAY BUTLER
GEORGE L. CADY
ARTHUR CAPPER
MRS. SHEARS CARNOVALLE
ORRIN N. CARTER
MOSES EDWIN CLAPP
WILLIAM F. COCHRAN
STOUGHTON COOLEY
WILLIAM T. CROSS
D. W. DAVIS
JOSEPH H. DEFREES
WILLIAM H. DELACY
JAMES H. DILLARD
HUGH M. DORSEY
EDWARD F. DUNNE
LEONIDAS C. DYER
CHARLES W. ELIOT
QUINCY EWING
SAMUEL S. FELS
WILLIAM H. FLEMING
LEE K. FRANKEL
THOMAS F. GAILOR
L. F. C. GARVIN
J. CARDINAL GIBBONS
JAMES P. GOODRICH
GEORGE GRAY
DAVID H. GREER
PERCY STICKNEY GRANT
ARCHIBALD H. GRIMKÉ
JOHN D. HAMMOND
LILY HARDY HAMMOND
JUDSON HARMON
J. R. HAWKINS
W. ASHBIE HAWKINS
CHARLES EVANS HUGHES
WILLIAM H. HUNLEY
J. B. HUTTON
EMERSON C. HARRINGTON
EDMUND J. JAMES
JAMES WELDON JOHNSON
DAVID STARR JORDAN
HENRY CHURCHILL KING
JAMES H. KIRKLAND
JULIA C. LATHROP
WILLIAM H. LEWIS
ADOLPH LEWISOHN
BEN. B. LINDSEY
MARTIN W. LITTLETON
OWEN R. LOVEJOY
JAMES R. MACCOLL
CHARLES S. MACFARLAND
J. MEDILL MCCORMICK
WILLIAM F. MCDOWELL
FAYETTE A. MCKENZIE
ROBERT MCMURDY
JULIAN W. MACK
MARTIN B. MADDEN
LOUIS MARSHALL
JOHN G. MILBURN
JOHN MITCHELL
ADELBERT MOOT
WM. FELLOWES MORGAN
CHARLES NAGEL
EMMET O'NEAL
THOMAS MOTT OSBORNE
MARY WHITE OVINGTON
GEORGE T. PAGE
A. MITCHELL PALMER
PHILIP G. PEABODY
GEORGE WHARTON PEPPER
ALBERT E. PILLSBURY
LOUIS F. POST
JACKSON H. RALSTON
FREDERICK F. REESE
LESSING ROSENTHAL
ELIHU ROOT
JOHN A. RYAN
WM. JAY SCHIEFFELIN
JACOB H. SCHIFF
ANNA HOWARD SHAW
ALBION W. SMALL
BOLTON SMITH
WENDELL P. STAFFORD
MOORFIELD STOREY
A. T. STOVALL
CHARLES H. STRONG
CHARLES H. STUDIN
MARY B. TALBERT
BOOTH TARKINGTON
GRAHAM TAYLOR
ROBERT H. TERRELL
CHARLES F. THWING
WORTH M. TIPPY
H. ST. GEORGE TUCKER
HENRY VAN DYKE
WILLIAM H. WADHAM
MADAME C. J. WALKER
WM. ENGLISH WALLING
FRANK P. WALSH
W. D. WEATHERFORD
BENJAMIN IDE WHEELER
BUTLER R. WILSON
JACK C. WILSON
MARY E. WILSON
JOHN BRADLEY WINSLOW
JOHN H. WINTERBOTHAM
STEPHEN S. WISE
L. HOLLINGSWORTH WOOD
CHARLES ZUEBLIN

CLEVELAND CONFERENCE JUNE 21-29

THE year 1919 marks the Tenth Anniversary of the N. A. A. C. P. This important event will be celebrated at a conference in Cleveland, to be held June 21-29. The Association and the Cleveland Branch are working upon the program, which should appear in full in the June CRISIS. It will unquestionably be much the most important conference that the Association has ever held and one of the most important conferences of the year. The opening day, Saturday, will be for the assigning of delegates and visitors to their respective homes. The conference will open formally with a mass meeting Sunday afternoon. However, a number of the churches have arranged to have speakers in their pulpits on Sunday morning and evening. The white churches are deeply interested in learning of our cause. On Monday we shall get to work, and morning and afternoon will be given up to reports and discussions. There are so many things we need to thresh out among ourselves, and so many important matters that we need to put before the delegates and visitors. Evenings will be given up to great mass meetings. The Industrial phase of the Negro question, Education, Anti-Lynching, The Negro Soldier, will be among the matters considered. We hope that all interested in the proposed conference will plan, if possible, to attend. Branches will send delegates, but we also want many visitors. This will end the MEMBERSHIP DRIVE for ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND MEMBERS. We plan to have a splendid rally when the branches come in with their quotas. That should be the crowning point of our gathering. Full particulars of the drive are printed in the *Branch Bulletin* for March. Will not all CRISIS readers, if they are not already Branch members, at once get in touch with the Branch nearest to them and join in this movement for democracy in America?

THE SHUBUTA LYNCHINGS

ON Friday night, December 20, four Negroes—Andrew Clark, age 15; Major Clark, age 20; Maggie Howze, age 20; and Alma Howze, age 16, were taken from the little jail at Shubuta, Mississippi, and lynched on a bridge which spans the Chickasawha River near the town. They were suspected of having murdered a Dr. E. L. Johnston, whom the papers stated was "a wealthy retired dentist." These were the meagre facts as given in the press dispatches. The real facts in the case are as follows:

Instead of being an old man Dr. Johnson was thirty-five years of age, a failure at his profession and living at the time of the lynchings on his father's farm where he had with him Maggie Howze whom he had seduced and who was about to bear him a child. On the same farm were Maggie's sister Alma, also a victim of Johnson, and two colored boys, Major and Andrew Clark who were working out a debt of their father's to the Johnsons. Major Clark began going with Maggie and they planned to marry. Dr. Johnson, hearing of this, quarreled violently with Major Clark tell-

ing him to leave his woman alone. Matters were at this point when the doctor was killed early one morning near his barn.

It is common gossip about Shubuta that the murder was committed by a white man who had his grudge against Johnson and who felt he could safely kill the dentist and have the blame fall on the Negro. At any rate, after subjecting the boy to extreme torture, a confession was secured from Major that he had committed the murder. At this preparations for the lynching began.

Major and Andrew Clark, Maggie and Alma Howze had all been arrested. After Major's "confession" they were taken to Shubuta for trial and placed in a little jail there. The mob secured the keys of the jail from the deputy sheriff in charge of the place without trouble, took out the prisoners, and drove them to the place chosen for their execution, a little covered bridge over the Chickasawha River. Four ropes were produced and four ends were tied to a girder on the under side of the bridge, while the other four ends were made into nooses and fastened securely around the necks of the four Negroes, who were standing on the bridge. Up to the last moment the Negroes protested their innocence and begged the mob not to lynch them. Just as they were about to be killed, Maggie Howze screamed and fought, crying out, "I ain't guilty of killing the doctor and you ought'nt to kill me." In order to silence her cries one of the members of the mob seized a monkey wrench and struck her in the mouth with it, knocking her teeth out. She was also hit across the head with the same instrument, cutting a long gash. The four Negroes, when the ropes had been securely fastened about their necks, were taken bodily by the mob and thrown over the side of the bridge. The younger girl and the two boys were killed instantly. Maggie Howze, however, who was a strong and vigorous young woman, twice caught herself on the side of the bridge, thus necessitating her being thrown over the bridge three times. The third time this was done, she died. In the town the next day, members of the mob told laughingly of how hard it had been to kill "that big black Jersey woman."

The older girl of twenty was to have become a mother in four months, while the younger was to have given birth to a child in two weeks. This sixteen-year-old prospective mother was killed on Friday night and at the time of her burial on Sunday afternoon her unborn baby had not died—one could detect its movements within her womb.

A press despatch from Shubuta the day after the lynching took place reads as follows:

"The theory is advanced that the lynchers acted because of the fact that the next term of the court was not due to be convened until next March. It is hinted that the idea of the county being forced to care for and feed four self-confessed assassins of a leading citizen might have aroused the passion of the mob."

We add to this account of an American lynching in 1919 an extract from Ambassador Sharp's account of German lynchings in 1917:

"At Ham I was told by the mother of six children that her husband and two daughters, one of the age of fifteen and the other eighteen, had been carried away by the Germans at the time of their evacuation of the town, and upon remonstrating she had been told that as an alternative she might find their bodies in the canal in the rear of her home. The same woman informed that out of that town's population several hundred people had been compelled to accompany the Germans, nearly half of whom were women and girls above fifteen years of age."

THE NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE

LILLIAN A. TURNER

AMERICA is very much engaged now with the discussion of the contribution to Democracy made by its various groups and agencies during the Great War. The Negro's contribution holds undisputed place in the country's record of achievement. In that record of effort and energy expended toward the successful termination of the war there can be enumerated several social agencies—in peace times devoting their

forces to race betterment. The National Urban League is one of these agencies and has worked principally for development of opportunity for the urban Negro in the thirty cities where it has branch organizations.

The League was organized eight years ago for the purpose of encouraging co-operation among welfare agencies, securing and training social workers and investigating city life as a basis for practical work. During the war this organization has devoted much time to placing welfare workers in industrial plants to help stabilize labor, to gain for the workers fairer consideration both by employers and white fellow-employees and to speed up production by securing greater efficiency among the workers; to holding conferences of white and colored people interested in the welfare of the Negro so as to bring about a better understanding between the representatives of the two races.

Eighty-one executive secretaries and other workers are now employed by the League in conducting its various activities, exclusive of the twenty-two welfare workers placed by the League during the past year in industrial plants North and South.

As a result of the League's activities during 1918, day nurseries were established in White Plains, New York City and Chicago; an emergency hospital was furnished with fourteen colored nurses at Duquesne, Pa., during the influenza epidemic; settlement houses were established in Newark, N. J., and Youngstown, Ohio; Travelers' Aid Work was instituted in Columbus, Pittsburgh, Chicago and New York, as well as continued at Norfolk, Va.; War Camp Community Club Houses for soldiers were opened in Detroit, Rockford, Ill., Chicago and Brooklyn; and room registries were located in several cities. Co-operation has been developed in Red Cross work for colored people and draft boards have been assisted in Detroit and East St. Louis. State or Federal Employment Service has been aided in Chicago, New York, Cleveland, Columbus, East St. Louis, Detroit and Pittsburgh; and with the aid of co-operating organizations, the Secretary of Labor was induced to establish the Bureau of Negro Economics with Dr. George E. Haynes as Director, who subsequently appointed nine state supervisors of Negro economics.

In one city during the War Savings Stamp Campaign, $25,000 in stamps was sold among the colored people. Under the League's auspices, in Detroit, a Fourth Liberty Loan mass meeting with 15,000 persons in attendance was held. The success of this meeting led to the request from the Mayor of Windsor, Canada, for a similar meeting which was held in the interest of the Canadian Victory Loan. The Fourth Liberty Loan Drive in Cleveland netted $221,200 worth of Bonds, sold through the activities of the Cleveland affiliated organization, and $10,000 has just been granted the organization by the Mayor's Advisory War Board of Cleveland for the purpose of opening a recreation center for returning colored soldiers in that city.

An Urban League was established in East St. Louis shortly after the riot and has been made a part of the Ordnance Bureau's Community Program which is costing $350,000 for a period of three years.

Through the League's employment service in Chicago, New York, Brooklyn, Cleveland, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Detroit and Nashville, 27,952 positions have been found for colored people, many of which were jobs not before held by colored persons. In Pittsburgh 234 colored girls were placed in clerical positions in four department stores, a new and successful experiment in the use of colored workers in these stores.

The Philadelphia Association for the Protection of Colored Women organized a Red Cross Unit; the Philadelphia Armstrong Association employed school visitors to interpret the home life of the children for the teachers and to remove the causes of poor school records in proficiency, attendance and deportment.

The cost of the League's work during the past year exceeded $102,000 and a considerably larger sum than this will be needed for the year 1919 to carry out its plans, which include the organization of additional cities, especially in the South; the placing of additional welfare workers as well as additional employees in industrial plants, and the training of social workers through the schools of Civics and Philanthropy by means of fellowships provided in part by the League.

The offices of the League are at No. 200 Fifth Avenue, New York City, and the officers are L. Hollingsworth Wood, President and Eugene Kinckle Jones, Executive Secretary.

The Looking Glass

LESLIE PINCKNEY HILL in *Life:*

They said they were too slow, too dull, too
this and that to do it,
They couldn't match the method of the
Hun,
And then to arm a million—why, the land
would surely rue it
If a million blacks were taught to use a
gun.
But right won out, and they went in at all
detractors smiling;
They learned as quick as any how to
shoot,
They took the prize at loading ships, and
riveting and piling,
And trained a thousand officers to boot.
And when they went they took a boon no
others had been bringing,
For whether with a pick or with a gun,
They lightened every labor with a wondrous
sort of singing,
And turned the pall of battle into fun.
O the Frenchman was a marvel, and the
Yankee was a wonder,
And the British line was like a granite
wall,
But for singing as they leaped away to
draw the Kaiser's thunder,
The swarthy sons of Dixie beat them all.

And now that they have helped to break
the rattling Hunnish sabre,
They'll trail the Suwanee River back
again
To Dixie home, and native song, and school
and honest labor,
To be as men among their fellow-men.
No special thanks or praise they'll ask, no
clapping on the shoulder—
They did their bit, and won, and all men
know it—
And Dixie will be proud of them, and,
grown a little older,
And wiser, too, will welcome them and
show it.

* * *

"Women of Achievement" is the name of little volume written by Benjamin Brawley, Dean of Morehouse College, and issued under the auspices of the Woman's American Baptist Home Mission Society. It has a brief introduction on the "Negro Woman in American Life," and then proceeds to a specific discussion of Harriet Tubman, Nora Gordon, Meta Warrick Fuller, Mary McLeod Bethune and Mary Church Terrell. The significance of this book lies in the fact that it presents to the Negro, characters for emulation within the race. Such a volume should be in the hands of every colored child. We hope that this is the beginning of a long series of such volumes, all as well written, as well bound and as interestingly illustrated.

We have received Freeman H. M. Murray's "Emancipation and the Freed in American Sculpture"—an excellent book which we shall soon review.

* * *

Recent treatment of the Negro in periodicals:

Negro Music at Birth, N. C. Burlin, *Music Quarterly*, January '19; same article *Current Opinion*, March, '19.

Negro Patriotism and Negro Music, F. R. Grant, *Outlook*, February 26, '19.

Teachers' Estimates of Negroes and Whites, E. L. Gatewood, *School and Society*, January 18, '19.

The Negro and National Reconstruction, G. E. Haynes, *Public*, February 8, '19.

New Color Line, *Public*, February 8, '19.

Negroes Moves North, G. E. Haynes, *Survey*, January 4, '19.

Croix de Guerre and Rare Praise for American Negro Troops, *Literary Digest*, January 18 '19.

With the Buffaloes in France, O. E. McKaine, *Independent*, January 11, '19.

"Played Leap-Frog wid Shell All Ovah France," *Literary Digest*, January 18, '19.

Lynching Record for 1918, *Outlook*, January 22, '19.

African Reconstruction After the War, J. H. Harris, *Missionary Review*, February, '19.

"THESE TRULY ARE THE BRAVE"

THE history of the black American soldier in the Great War is simply a replica of his action in former wars. The Wheeling, W. Va., *Intelligencer* says:

No American army would be complete without the Negro soldier. This is a broad statement, but history of past as well as the present war proves this assertion. In the Revolutionary War, the War of 1812, in the Mexican and Civil Wars and in the War with Spain, the American Negro distinguished himself by bravery, fortitude and

loyalty, and properly led proved himself a match for the white soldier. The story of more than 4,000 Negro soldiers returning from France where they covered themselves with glory for their gallantry in Flanders and in the Champagne as well as in the Argonne Forest, was an old story retold.

They returned with a great many decorations, French as well as American, to prove their title to the designation of first-class fighting men. The First Battalion of the 367th Infantry, mostly from Buffalo, N. Y., distinguished itself by winning the *Croix de Guerre* for heroism in the drive on Metz. According to their opportunities, the American Negro troops in France never failed to share the glory of battle with the French or with their white American comrades.

In all that makes the soldier—bravery, intelligence, endurance, and particularly good nature under hardship and privation, the Negro soldier excels.

* * *

The Providence, R. I., *Tribune* summarizes:

Of 3,918 Distinguished Service Crosses for gallantry in action 21, or a little more than half of one per cent, went to the 92nd Division, consisting of colored men largely, officered by white men. It would be interesting to learn how many of the 21 D. S. C.'s went to colored men, especially as France decorated one Negro regiment in this division twice, and gave hundreds of *Croix de Guerre* to gallant Negro fighters, whom this "democratic" Government has not yet recognized, officially.

* * *

Elizabeth Powell Bond writes appreciatively in the Philadelphia, Pa., *Public Ledger*:

It is on record that the most critical time of America's fighting was last fall, when the exhausted French had to have re-enforcements or yield. It was at this crisis that colored soldiers went into battle, with the result that the colored Lieutenant-Colonel of the 370th, a colored Major, eight colored Captains, seventeen colored Lieutenants, eight colored under-officers and twenty-six colored privates received the *Croix de Guerre* in November.

There has been but one voice concerning the loyalty and the bravery of the colored troops. It is a pleasure to give them hearty assurance of our appreciation of their unselfish service. It would be unpardonable in us to come short of the spirit they have shown throughout the war.

* * *

J. M. Washington, writing in the Jersey City *Journal*, suggests a memorial day as a fitting tribute:

In realization of the fact that because of many valiant war victories achieved by some of its capable citizens, the United States has set apart certain days of the year on which the nation may pay proper honor to the memory of those citizens. Now that once again the colored American has convinced the world that not only the recent war, but in every war in which colored citizens have been called to keep "Old Glory" from trailing in the dust, they have proved themselves to be soldiers of indispensable worth, would it not be a fitting tribute for the United States, by governmental authority, to set apart February 17 each year as an annual and national day, in which the citizens will remember the "Black Heroes of America?"

When they were called upon by their country to "shoulder arms," they willingly gave their blood and lives, not with the idea that a parade through the streets of New York City would be their goal, but that their country and flag, if needs be should rise to heights of glorious supremacy, over all other countries. Then let this country officially recognize the valued qualities of the colored soldiers.

THE SAVING GRACE

NEGRO soldiers supplied, more or less unconsciously, many an occasion for laughter. The Birmingham, Ala., *Age-Herald* gives a few samples:

There was the story of the Negro troops coming across the Atlantic in a transport. A submarine was sighted. The six sharp blasts from the whistle shrilled out and the order was given to the colored troops to fall in on the deck. The Negroes stood in line at attention, while the passengers gathered in the salon. Then the silence was broken by one big black man in the rear rank who asked, "Does anybody here want to buy a gold watch and chain?"

. . . . .

Then there was the story of the Negro in the artillery regiment, whose job it was to feed the shells to the big gun. Each time he drove the shell into the breech and the gun boomed, he jumped high in the air and, with a characteristic crack of the fingers, shouted, "Count your men, Mr. Kaiser, count your men." Then as another shell was driven home and the gun fired, another jump, another shout of "Count 'em again, Mr. Kaiser, count 'em again."

. . . . .

There is the story also of the Mississippi draft of cotton plantation Negroes, brought up from camp by rail to Newport News and loaded on board the transport after dark. Next morning, when the troops woke up, the ship was well out to sea and there was not a sign of land to be seen. One Negro soldier who had never seen or heard of the ocean, leaned against the rail and looked at the vast stretch of water. "Oh, Lawd," he ejaculated. "de levee is bust."

A few days out when the boat began to toss and the waves became mountainous and menacing, a seasick Negro soldier looked up to the sky from where he lay on the wet deck, miserable and terrified, and groaned: "Oh, Lawd, please make that ocean come to attention."

. . . . . .

A Negro soldier in the trenches showed up with a new pair of shoes.

"Where did you get dem shoes?" asked his mate. "I gotten dese shoes from a boche." Soon after this the first Negro disappeared. He was gone about four hours, but when he reappeared he, too, had a new pair of shoes.

"I had to kill twenty of dem boches befo' I got a pair to fit," he answered.

. . . . . .

A captain said to his company of Negroes, "Now I want you fellows to learn this game thoroughly. Suppose our company is holding the line here and the boche makes a charge at us across the field, what would you boys do?"

"Well, captain," came from one member of the company, "we sho would spread the news over France."

. . . . . .

On one transport going over, one Negro trooper said to another, a very seasick boy, "Look out dere and see dat sail boat."

"Don't you call me for no sail boat," came from the sick fellow lying with his head on his arms, "don't you call me at all unless you see a tree."

REACTIONS

DISCRIMINATION against returned Negro soldiers is creating a change in attitude on the part of thoughtful white Americans. James M. Boyd writes in a letter to the editor of the New York *Evening Post*:

In explaining the result of the primary election in his home town, "Chicago," in his letter appearing in your paper today, classes the Negroes with the Germans. This, as things stand today, puts the Negro in the undesirable class. If he is undesirable, who is to blame?

The other day I stopped at a small restaurant for lunch. I sat at a table where a young Negro was seated, apparently waiting to be served. The waiter took my order and served me promptly, shortly after which the Negro quietly got up and left without a word. I asked the waiter if he had ignored the man to be rid of him, and he admitted that to be the policy of the management, as some customers might object to sitting at table with a Negro, and the place in question is one frequented by the well-known proletariat.

The Negroes are good enough to cook, nurse, fight, and die for us, but cannot sit at table and eat with white people.

I wonder if this Negro had been in uniform, if that would have made a difference.

. . . . . .

Paul Filton, a soldier back from "over there," tells of similar injustice meted out to himself. He continues in the Brooklyn, N. Y., *Eagle*:

Is that a straw showing which way the wind is going to blow hereafter for the Negro? It has also been brought to my attention that the "Ku Klux Klan" are having new robes made, are polishing up their rifles and getting ready to resume "night riding." Why? Is it because these returning black soldiers, newly enfranchised by the war, may claim to be part and parcel of that "Democracy for which they fought and for which many have died?"

We are not asking favors. We are demanding our rights. If the bigots are counting upon still relegating us to the back door of public hostelries, hat in hand, they are reckoning without their host. If that modern "Ku Klux Klan" thinks that these hard fighting, straight-shooting veterans of the World War are the same timid field-hands, crouching in terror, they have another "think" coming. We are going to demand, not social equality — no Negro wants that, but an equal chance in this fair land that they have helped to make safe. An equal chance with the Chinaman, Indian, Italian, Jew, Irishman, Yankee, or any one of the numerous races that go to make up this nation. We are full fledged citizens and we have cut our "wisdom" teeth. We are not the "wards" of this nation, as are the Indians. We are component parts of this body politic. We have helped to gain the Victory for Democracy and we must share in the fruits.

* * *

The Brooklyn *Standard-Union* reports the views of Rev. W. S. Carpenter:

We helped carry "Democracy" to France. On the return trip home Negro officers were not allowed to eat in the same places with the other officers in their regiment. Even in Camp Upton recently General Nicholson issued a "keep-off-the-grass" order to our soldiers where the white hostess houses were concerned.

In different parts of the South the Ku Klux Klan is reorganizing. All right. I predict that when they have a roll call after some of their contemplated rides, some of their riders will be enjoying the sleep which has no earthly waking.

I do not believe that my men returning home from France are seeking to make trouble anywhere. But I do believe that never again will they without a struggle, submit to the indignities under which they have suffered since birth. We have a country and we have a flag. We seek under the flag we have carried to live in peace. And we are going to get justice under this flag —or pay the price which justice demands.

Under God lynch law must cease. If the United States can prepare to enforce the Eighteenth Amendment, it can as well enforce the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments. While meeting in peace conferences in France, let us remember some of the problems which will bring peace to the citizens at home. And such a peace will never be until real democracy is meant to embrace all men, black as well as white.

FEDERAL LAW FOR LYNCHING

STATE law has proved so worthless with regard to lynching that it seems a truism to state that the only cure lies with the Federal Government. The thoughtful element in the South is beginning to see this. The Providence, R. I., *Tribune* comments:

A rather remarkable editorial article appeared the other day in one of the ablest southern newspapers, the *Houston Post*, the subject being lynch law and the occasion the burning of a Negro. The *Post* dismissed as of slight consideration all proposals either to punish the lynchers or to mulct the community in damages, as is proposed in a bill now pending in the Texas Legislature. It said:

"The *Post* believes, however, that the half-century-old lynching problem is about to pass from the jurisdiction of State authority into the domain of Federal action. Surely, in the light of a half century of lynching, in which the victims have numbered thousands, the failure of the States must be confessed. * * * The failure has been shamefully complete, and when the Federal Government shall essay this task of suppressing anarchy and dealing with those who set at naught the laws of the country and set themselves up as judge, jury and executioner, no State which has a bloody record of mob law staining its escutcheon will have any right to protest."

Coming from a Southern newspaper, this is noteworthy. As to the premises, there can be no dispute. The States have in truth failed to suppress lynching, and this applies to Northern as well as Southern States. In some instances it is true, law officers in Northern States have shown more vigor in following up the crime than in Southern States, but in most cases little difference has been observable. Now and then some unusually determined official has been able to prevent a lynching by a display of great energy and personal courage. But such cases can be counted on one's fingers, while the unprecedented and unpunished lynchings are uncounted and uncountable.

* * *

The New York *Tribune* adds:

The petition of the International Uplift League, an organization whose members are Negroes, addressed to President Wilson, says:

The United States government cannot command abroad the full respect it deserves if it continues to stand aloof silently, under pretence of state rights, and allow its citizens to be saturated with kerosene oil and burnt to death, butchered, tortured and lynched by brutal mobs without reproving and calling the state to account for violating the Fifth Constitutional Amendment, which says, "No person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law."

While this petition was on its way to the President, a company of black soldiers was returning to the Union League Club of New York the colors which the men of the 367th Infantry ten days less than a year before pledged themselves to "bear bravely and ultimately to restore" to the club. The deeds of this regiment in fulfillment of its pledge are now a part of the nation's war history. Recapitulating these deeds, Judge Charles E. Hughes, in accepting the returned colors for the club, said:

"These colors come to us as a memorial of the loyalty, bravery, sacrifice and splendid patriotism of the men of the colored race. They have come forward in this battle side by side with their white brethren and that devotion to our country can never be forgotten. This is not only a memorial, as I have said, but it is a pledge—a pledge which we make to you as our colored brethren, and we shall not forget the service which you have performed."

While Judge Hughes was paying this tribute to the Negro soldiers, a Florida mob was burning a member of the race at the stake.

* * *

The Houston, Texas, *Post* gives a case in point, which shows the inadequacy of State procedure:

The most unique anti-lynching proceeding in the history of Texas is being staged in Austin, as a result of the recent lynching of Bragg Williams at Hillsboro.

Williams, it will be recalled, had been convicted and given the death penalty and his case had been appealed. Pending the appeal, the mob took the prisoner from the custody of the sheriff and lynched him.

As a result of the probe ordered by Governor Hobby, information has been filed in the court of appeals against twelve persons, and a rule asked requiring them to show cause why they should not be punished for contempt of that court, before which Williams' appeal was pending.

If the twelve persons be found guilty of contempt of court, they may be punished by fine and imprisonment.

But what kind of way will this be of disposing of an offense that was cold-blooded murder?

If those twelve men were guilty of par-

ticipating in the Hillsboro mob, they have no business responding to a contempt proceeding in Austin. They ought to be in jail somewhere awaiting a trial for their lives.

If there be evidence enough to warrant the state in bringing them to Austin in a contempt proceeding, which could not possibly hold except in case of guilt, why have they not been arrested by the sheriff of Hill County? And why has not a grand jury indicted them for murder in the first degree?

If these men be punished for contempt, and if no subsequent proceedings be instituted against them for murder, it will be a shameful confession of the failure of our government and our courts.

The *Post* feels that prosecution for lynching fails because the officers are unwilling to identify the lynchers for fear of unsatisfactory results at the ballot box. They are afraid that a genuine effort at defense would result in the death of many men whom influential relatives would avenge by means of the ballot. The article concludes:

These are among the reasons why the *Post* has believed it might be possible for the Federal Government to make better progress than the states in dealing with the curse of lynching. The Federal Government could handle these cases with a judicial and constabulary personnel that would not be subject to vengeance at the ballot box.

The Federal Government might arrange jurisdiction in such a way that it would be difficult for the friends and relatives of lynchers to intimidate juries, and the juries being selected from points distant from the actual seat of the crime, would be less susceptible to improper influences.

While the contempt proceedings in Austin are pending, it is noted that representative citizens have appeared before the House and Senate Committees on Constitutional Amendments in behalf of a change in the Constitution that will enable the Legislature to pass more drastic measures for the suppression of lynching and the punishment of those who engage in it.

The people of the State should rally behind any State action which promises results, but they should not be fooled. The probabilities are against favorable action upon an amendment of a drastic nature or the effectiveness of drastic legislation, even if an amendment were ratified.

PENNSYLVANIA CAPITALISTS

A LITTLE town in Pennsylvania gave a big impetus to Bolshevism recently. In Coatesville, the dwelling place of a number of "coal barons," action was taken by the employing class which resulted in the summary ejection from the town of a number of people, white and black, whose one crime was lack of work. The New York *Call* comments:

Of the great Negro migration from the South the past few years, Coatesville received a supply for its labor market. With the decline of employment there was no longer any need of these and many white workers. Thrown out of work, they congregated about the streets, in saloons and poolrooms. The noble soldiers of the barons made a raid, which we will permit the *Evening Post* to describe:

"More than fifty men were rounded up. Those who were unable to show that they were residents of Coatesville for at least a year, or cards from the steel or other plants showing that they were employed, were then marched to the southern limits of the town and ordered to "head South." Virtually all of these men were penniless. No effort was made by the police to find out whether they could raise funds to leave the town by railroad. All were forced to walk."

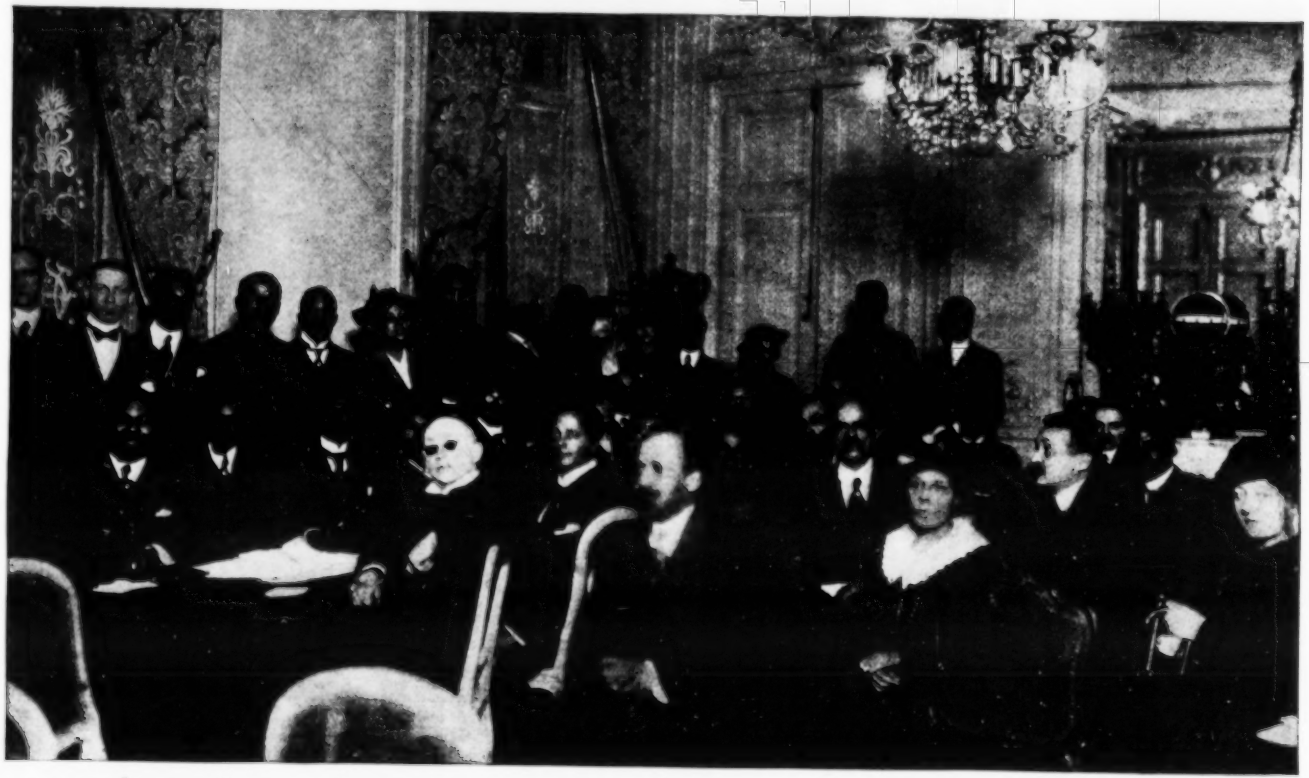
This is "efficiency" with a vengeance. We are informed, also, that there has been no organized protests in Coatesville "by any of the civic or other organizations" against this exile of unemployed whites and blacks. These civic bodies are generally made up of the agents and parasites who get their living by their fealty to the controlling dynasty of such cities.

It will be noted that no color line is drawn in this class struggle by the ruling powers. Black and white are undesirable when they no longer can serve the profit-producing fraternity. There is no vote taken, no mushy talk about "democracy" and such abstract things. The mounted bullies are called up, orders are given, and the victims are told to "beat it!" Scoot vamoose, 'raus mit 'em! While they are on their way through Pennsylvania hills they may get some consolation by remembering that the President was speaking in Boston about the same time they were driven out, and that, among other things, he said that we not only "think idealism," but "act idealism." Here it is. How does the Pennsylvania brand strike you?

* * *

The New York *Evening Post* deplores the situation rather mildly and advises Coatesville to consult with Bolivar County, Miss.:

The recent maltreatment of unemployed Negroes in one Pennsylvania locality, described in the *Evening Post*, happily seems an isolated incident. Deportation from crude western communities of workers accused of disorderliness has at various times roused national indignation; arbitrary deportation of men whose only crime was inability to find work would be wholly inexcusable.



A SESSION OF THE PAN-AFRICAN CONGRESS, PARIS, FEBRUARY 19-22, 1919.

1, Candace, French Deputy from Guadaloupe; 2, Diagne, French Deputy from Senegal; 3, King, Peace Delegate from Liberia; 4, W. E. B. DuBois; 5, Ida Gibbs Hunt; 6, Grossilliere, Deputy from Martinique; 7, Boisneuf, Deputy from Guadaloupe; 8, R. C. Simmons; 9, Mrs. Curtis; 10, Captain Boutté; 11, Mrs. Hunton; 12, B. F. Seldon; 13, Mme. Chapoteau; 14, John Hope.

THE WAR

ON March 15, 1919, the colors of the "Buffaloes," 367th Infantry, were returned to the Union League Club, New York City, and after fitting ceremony placed at the head of the main stairway of the building. The club served a luncheon to the officers.

¶ On April 3, the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, City of Boston and Citizens, arranged a public demonstration in honor of the colored soldiers of Massachusetts. Following a military parade and banquet, exercises were held at Mechanics' Building before an audience which numbered many thousands. Addresses were made by the Governor, Calvin Coolidge; the Mayor, Andrew J. Peters; Hon. David I. Walsh, U. S. Senator; Hon. William H. Lewis and Hon. C. J. J. Flamand, French Consul at Boston. Dr. Alice W. McKane, Miss Maria L. Baldwin, President of the Soldiers' Comfort Unit, and Mrs. B. R. Wilson spoke as representatives of the women in war activities. Special music features were sung by the Columbia Glee Club, Mr. William H. Richardson, baritone, with Mrs. Maud Cuney Hare and Mr. Frederic P. White at the piano. Teels' Band gave patriotic selections.

¶ The Mayor of Pittsburgh, Pa., issued a proclamation, which said in part: "On Friday morning of this week Pittsburgh will have the privilege of welcoming home from overseas a part of the 351st Field Artillery Regiment, composed of colored troops . . . . When President Wilson issued his appeal, calling upon the people in these United States to rally to the support of 'Old Glory,' there was a noble response. None was more spontaneous than that from the colored people of this nation. By their deeds they have written their names in golden letters in history . . . . Those who bore arms for us were first in war. In peace let us show them that they are still first in the hearts of their fellow-citizens."

¶ By a vote of 72-49 the House has passed the bill authorizing a Negro battalion in connection with the Minnesota National Guard.

MUSIC AND ART

IN a recent competition for the Freshman Class Song at Radcliffe College, Cambridge, Mass., the honors were won by Miss Marietta Bonner, of Boston, the only colored girl in her class. The song was given at the performances of the Freshman play and is the accepted Class Song for 1922.

¶ At the Orpheus Club concert, given at Philadelphia, Pa., on March 12, Coleridge-Taylors' "Candle-Lightin' Time" and the Negro Spiritual "The Ark's a Moverin" were sung by Mrs. Edith C. Goold.

¶ The Third Book of Negro Folk-Songs of the "Hampton Series," recorded by Natalie Curtis Burlin, has been published and is commented upon at length in the music journals.

¶ Charles A. Marshall, dramatic baritone of Philadelphia, Pa., gave a recital in the Parish House of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, white, of which the *Syracuse Journal* says: "It has been a long time since such a splendid voice came to Syracuse. Mr. Marshall has a voice of splendid range and cultivation. He sang songs ranging from grand opera to Negro melodies, and in all scored a great success." Lyndon Hoffman Caldwell was the accompanist.

¶ The April CRISIS made a mistake in announcing the date of Mr. Wilson Lamb's recital at Aeolian Hall, New York City. The correct date is May 1.

¶ Miss A. Louise King a colored musician, is a member of the Music Staff of the Music Settlement, Philadelphia, Pa.

¶ Pieces of sculpture by May Howard Jackson were exhibited during March and April at the National Academy of Design and at the showing of The Society of Independent Artists, at the Waldorf-Astoria. A bust of Kelly Miller and the group "Brotherhood," shown on the Easter CRISIS cover, were among the pieces accepted. A picture of the latter appears in the catalogue of the Society.

¶ The 369th U. S. Infantry Band, Lieutenant James Reese Europe, conductor, is now on tour in this country. On March 28 and 29, they were heard by large audiences at the

Opera House, Boston, Mass., and a return engagement has been demanded.

This band was ranked in Paris with the British Grenadiers, the Garde Republicaine and the Royal Italian, as one of the four best bands in the world.

MEETINGS

AT the sixth annual meeting of the Association of Colleges for Negro Youth, held at Morehouse College and Atlanta University, March 14-15, Benjamin Brawley, Dean of Morehouse College, was elected President. Dean M. W. Adams, of Atlanta University, and Professor G. M. Lightfoot, of Howard University, were elected members of the executive committee. The organization now consists of the following institutions: Wilberforce, Howard Fisk, Knoxville, Virginia Union, Shaw, Benedict, Atlanta, Morehouse, Talladega and Bishop.

¶ At a meeting of the Rotary Club, Newport News, Va., a committee of five Rotarians was appointed to put into practice the suggestions of Bishop W. T. Thirkield for co-operation between whites and Negroes of the better class to the end of understanding and helpfulness.

¶ At a meeting held at the home of Mrs. Albert T. Erdman, New York City, to discuss plans for pre-vocational and vocational training for colored children, the following resolution, proposed by Mrs. A. M. Palmer and favorably spoken of by Mme. Marie Cross Newhouse, was adopted:

Whereas, the American people have protested loudly and effectively against the wrongs of people and races of people on the the other side of the Atlantic, ignoring the fact that over ten million native Americans are deprived of their rights and protections they are entitled to under the Constitution and laws of the United States because they belong to the Negro race, and

Whereas these American citizens are the victims of mob violence and brutal lynchings, which are not only a disgrace to our nation, a menace to international relations, but implant in the minds of all foreigners a distrust and contempt for our laws and institutions, and

Whereas, the Negro soldiers displayed during the late war a courage and patriotism not surpassed by any other American soldier, therefore be it

Resolved, that the New York City Federation of Women's Clubs express its appreciation of the devotion and unswerving loyalty of the colored citizens of the United States and appeal to the women of the country to uphold the equality of rights guaranteed by our laws and Constitution.

¶ The annual session of the Sunday School Congress of which the Rev. Henry Allen Boyd is corresponding secretary, will be held June 11-16, at Bessemer, Ala.

¶ The National Baptist Educational Board will convene at Mt. Olivet Baptist Church, Atlanta, Ga., May 12-16.

INDUSTRY

NEGRO car builders of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Wellsville, Ohio have organized under the American Federation of Labor. Mr. S. Austin was elected president. The Round-House Laborers and Station Firemen, consisting of white and colored workers, have organized under the International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen and Oilers, and elected W. W. Lambert, a Negro, to the presidency.

¶ Negroes in the Harlem section of New York City have begun a Negro Board of Trade, with George W. Harris, Chairman.

¶ Negroes at Huntsville Ala., have organized a Board of Trade, with Mr. A. C. Donegan as president.

¶ The Star Building and Loan Association Toledo, Ohio, at its annual meeting declared a two and one-half per cent dividend. This institution was incorporated in 1913 and Marion E. Auther is president. It lends money on first mortgage securities.

¶ Last spring Mr. W. M. Hubbard, who conducts a school for Negro children at Forsyth, Ga., allotted thirty four boys from one to three acres of land, with the understanding that they were to be given the net proceeds from the crops grown. The receipts for farm products were $4,882; hogs, $483; campus, $217; a total of $5,582.

¶ The U. S. Department of Labor reports the migration of at least 200,000 and possibly 300,000 Negroes from the South to the North during war times. Among the causes reported are dissatisfaction with conditions, the boll-weevil floods, changes of crop system, low wages, poor housing and schools, unfairness in court proceedings lynchings, desire to travel and the influence of the Negro press.

POLITICS

MAYOR MOLLMAN was beaten by a 10,148 to 1,611 vote in the first election East St. Louis, Ill., has had under the commission form of government, which was

adopted after the race riots of July, 1917.

¶ By a margin of one vote equal suffrage met its fourth defeat in the Senate. Advocates announce, however, that the now nearly half a century old campaign for submission of the Susan B. Anthony constitutional amendment will be renewed when the Sixty-sixth Congress convenes.

EDUCATION

THE Independent School of Wilson, N. C., is a result of the slapping of Miss Mary Ewell, a Negro teacher, by Professor Charles L. Coon, during the session of 1918. Two thousand and forty dollars was raised among Negroes for the establishment of this institution. Five hundred dollars per month is needed for its maintenance. There is an enrollment of six hundred children, with eight teachers. Mr. R. N. Perry is principal of the school.

¶ The Ohio Valley Colored Industrial Home, Wheeling, W. Va., has been given $1,000 from the War Chest Fund.

¶ McDougall Trade Shop at the Okolona, Miss. Industrial School with its contents has been destroyed by fire of an unknown origin. The damage above insurance has been estimated at $16,000.

¶ The bill permitting second-class cities in Kansas to provide separate schools for Negroes has met defeat in the House.

¶ Negroes of Burton Settlement, Natchitoches, La., have deposited in a local bank $1,051 for the establishment of a Negro Parish Training School in that settlement. The school will be a public institution, owned and controlled by the Parish School Board.

¶ The 1918 fall semester honor roll at Butler College, which is composed of the ten students in the entire school making the highest grades, includes Miss Merle Stokes, a Negro student.

¶ Dr. William P. Hayes, pastor of Mt. Olivet Baptist Church, New York City, has been elected a member of the Board of Trustees of Virginia Union University, succeeding the late Dr. Binga.

¶ Professor Alain Leroy Locke, of the Department of Education, Howard University will deliver four lectures to the Summer School of the A. & T. College, at Greensboro, N. C. Professor Locke is the only American Negro who has won the Rhodes' Scholarship to Oxford University. He holds the degrees of A.B., A.M., Ph.D., from Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., and the degree of Litt.B. from Oxford University, England.

¶ The John F. Slater Fund has issued its Proceedings and Reports for the year ending September 30, 1918.

SOCIAL PROGRESS

RICHARD A. COOPER, a Negro common Councilman from the Seventh Ward, Philadelphia, Pa., has been appointed a member of the Finance Committee, the most important sub-division of the city's legislative system.

¶ February, 1919, marked the third anniversary of the Carnegie Negro Public Library in Nashville, Tenn. The library held during the past year 148 meetings of civic clubs; served 18,745 persons; used 98,000 books for research work, and circulated 3,600 books in homes.

¶ On February 12, Lincoln House at Glen Cove, L. I., celebrated its first anniversary. During last summer the Women's Department canned five hundred jars of vegetables; there are a circulating library of over three hundred volumes, a community chorus, dramatic and athletic clubs, a kindergarten and the Kiddie Club, which numbers forty children. The settlement is a result of the interest of Mrs. George D. Pratt. The work has been in charge of Alice Ward Smith.

¶ The Ushers' Union in Wilmington, Del., composed of ushers in the colored churches, has raised funds and purchased an ambulance for Edgewood Sanitarium, a tuberculosis institution for Negroes.

¶ William N. Cummings, of the Meadowbrook Club, has accomplished a new feat by winning both the junior and senior events in the cross country championship of the Middle Atlantic Association of the A. A. U. Mr. Cummings was captain of the cross country team at the University of Pennsylvania last year.

¶ George Dewey Lipscomb, a Negro sophomore of Northwestern University, has been selected to represent his college in the Northern Oratorical League contest, May 2, at Northwestern. He will have competitors from the Universities of Illinois, Michigan Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, and Oberlin College. He was chosen after winning the Kirk Oratorical Contest against five white competitors.

¶ The Cleveland Branch of the N. A. A. C. P., through Attorney Harry E. Davis,

Chairman of its Legal Committee, has secured a decision involving the Ohio Civil Rights Law: The Cleveland Municipal Court in the case of Francis E. Young against a restaurant-keeper who had refused to serve him had decided in favor of the defendant. Attorney Davis carried the case to the Court of Appeals, on the ground that the lower court was in error in charging that the plaintiff was not entitled to redress because he had applied for service solely to stir up litigation. The Court of Appeals ruled against this doctrine.

¶ In Ohio the Beatty Civil Rights Bill, preventing discrimination against Negroes by hotels, places of amusement, etc., was adopted by the House with three opposing votes.

¶ A bill by Representative Coffey, Oregon, which would give equal rights to Negroes in public places has been defeated 23–21. Representative Lewis was later brought by officers from a locked room, where he sought refuge to avoid voting. Mrs. Thompson voiced a protest against trying to stifle the bill without debate, although she declared that because of her racial prejudice developed as a native daughter of Kentucky she must vote against the bill. Representatives Gordon, Horne, Coffey, Hosford, Idleman, Kubli, Lofgren, Richardson and E. E. Smith voted for the bill.

¶ The Day Nursery Association of Evansville, Ind., has raised $2,922.45, of which the Negro citizens contributed $2,000, for a day nursery for colored children. Twenty-five hundred dollars has been used for the purchase of a home at 906 S. Governor Street, and the balance will be used toward current expenses for the year. Mrs. L. H. Stewart is president of the Association.

¶ At Jefferson City, Mo., the House has adopted a resolution providing chairs for assistant doorkeepers. There are twenty-eight such employees, eighteen of whom are Negroes.

¶ Loew's Theatre in Montreal, Canada, was fined ten dollars and costs in the suit brought by Sol Reynolds for having been refused admittance to an orchestra seat after having been sold a ticket. Justice Fortin found that "the printed conditions on the ticket, although authorizing the revocation of the contract, can only justify such revocation before the contract is executed or in the course of execution."

¶ A petition for Negro teachers and principals in the schools for Negroes in Richmond, Va., has been circulated through the Negro churches and been signed by 21 375 persons.

PERSONAL

WILLIAM A. SLATER, who for many years has been president of the John F. Slater Fund, is dead.

¶ Miss Ethel Caution, a Negro graduate of Wellesley College, has been sent to Los Angeles, Cal., to establish a Y. W. C. A. recreational center for colored girls.

¶ The Rev. John T. Jenifer, who built Quinn Chapel in Chicago, Ill., thirty-one years ago, is dead at the age of eighty-five years.

¶ Dr. Gordon Phipps, of Corsicana, Tex., is dead. He was born at Hartford, Ky., January 4, 1859, and was a graduate of Roger Williams and Meharry Medical College.

¶ Bishop Cornelius Thadeus Shaffer, of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, is dead.

¶ The City Commissioners of Knoxville Tenn., have placed a tablet in the new Carnegie Library of that city, which reads: "This tablet is erected by the City Commissioners of Knoxville in recognition of the faithful efforts of Charles W. Cansler, who first conceived the idea of this library for his race, and who aided materially in securing it." A late edition of *Public Libraries* contains the address given by Mr. Cansler upon the dedication of the building.

GHETTO

AN amendment to the Nevada Prize Fighting Law has been passed by the Senate to prevent a white man from engaging in a contest with a Negro.

¶ Brigadier-General W. W. Atterbury, who was granted leave of absence by the Pennsylvania Railroad to become Director of Transportation in France, has introduced Negro train porters "over there."

¶ At Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, Ohio, there remains but one colored officer, Lieutenant Lawrence A. Oxley, Morale Officer for the Reserve Labor Battalion. The other Negro officers have been ordered honorably discharged, and those of the Depot Brigade have been discharged by command of Major-General Edwin F. Glenn.

CRIME

THE personnel of the court martial board appointed by President Wilson for the second trial of thirteen Negro soldiers accused of assaulting a white woman of Bloomington, Ill., last May, will include Colonel Charles Young, commanding the development units at Camp Grant, who will be presiding officer.

¶ A report of the trial of eighteen persons indicted for the lynching of Will Byrd and Henry Whiteside, November 10-12, at Sheffield, Ala., states that the jury took only twenty minutes for the first acquittal, the second case was quickly disposed of and the remaining sixteen persons were ordered dismissed by the court.

¶ The Jackson, Miss., *Daily News* published the following anonymous reply to the telegram of the N. A. A. C. P. protesting to the Governor against the lynching of Eugene Green, at Belzonie, Miss.:

"The Governor is not in the city, and the telegram has not been answered. However, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People need not remain in the dark concerning the fate of Green. He was 'advanced' all right from the end of a rope, and in order to save burial expenses his body was thrown into the Yazoo River. If this information does not suffice, we can give you the size of the rope and the exact location of where this coon was hung."

¶ The following lynchings have taken place since our last record:

Monroe, La., January 29 — Sampson Smith, hanged; he was convicted of the murder of Blanchard Warner; the verdict, however, specified that capital punishment should not be the penalty.

Newburn, N. C., February 6—John Daniels, hanged; he was taken from jail at Jacksonville, where he was held for the murder of Grover Dickery.

Bossier, La., February 14—Will Fortner, hanged; he had been arrested, charged with the murder of T. C. Owens.

Belzonie, Miss., March 2, Eugene Green; he was taken from jail, accused of being the assailant of Marshal Hagan, by a mob and has not been seen since.

Greenville, Fla., March 12, Joe Walker; he was seized by a mob and shot to death, charged with having shot a watchman.

Pensacola, Fla., March 14, Bud Johnson; he was taken from the county officers and burned to death for the alleged attacking of a white woman.

"THESE ARE THEY"—
or at least some of them.

I always enjoy the perusal of your very interesting magazine. For one thing, it keeps me from becoming too well satisfied with myself and with existing conditions. While I cannot always subscribe to your conclusions, I am in hearty sympathy with your efforts for Equality of Mankind. I know it must come. As a disciple of the great world teacher, Abdul Baha, this fact is apparent and he who opposes the doctrine will be destroyed. For Truth is mighty and must prevail! For the faithful, it is a mighty fortress; for the opposer a sword of destruction. Although not of your race, I am heartily with you. God bless you and your work!

—Joseph H. Hannen, Washington, D. C.

Please find enclosed $1.00 for subscription for the coming year. I may be able to do without my daily paper but I am afraid I could not get along without the CRISIS coming into my home once a month. It is with great pleasure that I offer the names of a few of my friends as possible subscribers.

—Alfred T. Darby, Roxbury, Mass.

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—J. Allen Reese, Venice, Cal.

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Secretary Lane is urging that plans and surveys and studies be instituted now so that when demobilization begins, farms and homes may be offered to the returned soldiers on the most encouraging terms.

Under the Smith-Hughes Vocational Education Act, the Government is already training Teachers, Agriculturalists and Mechanics whose services will be in great demand after the war to help these soldiers and rural inhabitants adjust themselves to the problems of reconstruction.

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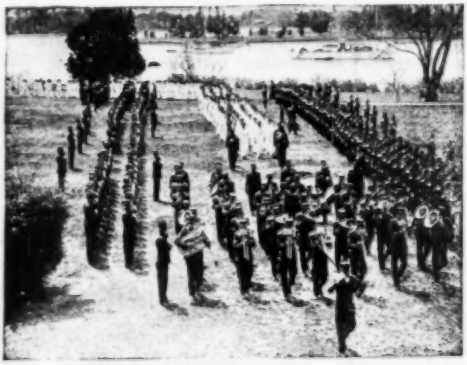

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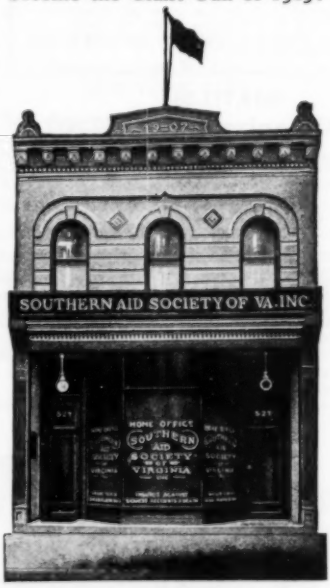

Receipts	
Jan. 1, 1918 Cash Balance brought forward	$88,317.79
Dec. 31, 1918 Annual Income	548,835.64
Gross Receipts for 1918	$637,152.43
Disbursements	
Dec. 31, 1918 Total Disbursed, including investments made during the year	534,496.73
Cash Balance, Jan. 1, 1919	$102,656.70
Jan. 1, 1919 Total Assets	$348,536.95
Jan. 1, 1919 Total Liabilities including Capital Stock	48,676.57
Jan. 1, 1919, Surplus Fund	$299,860.38

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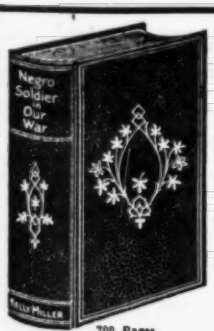

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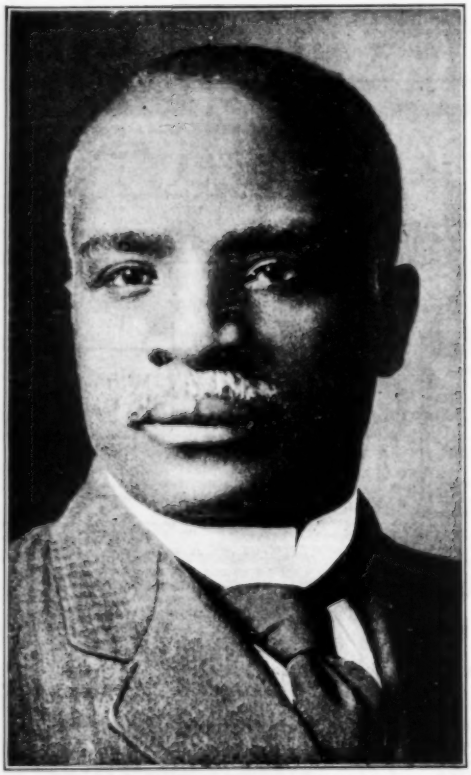

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